Why Tariff Reform Would in No Way In Jure American Industries - The Dangers of a Treasury Surplus and Excessive Taxation.

Speaker Carlisle was for the seventh time renominated for Congress at Covington, Ky., the other day. After thanking his constituents for the honor conferred on him, he spoke thus about the effect of the tariff on wages, the Treasury surplus and

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I scarcely know in what terms to thank the Democracy of this district for its action to-day. Twelve years ago I was nominated for Congress in this hall, and since then the Democracy of this district have chosen me six times in succession to represent them in the House of Representatives of the United States. No man could be insensible of such devotion on the part of his friends, and I assure you, gentlemen, that I feel most profoundly my sense of gratitude and obligation to you and the people whom you represent.

I accept your nomination and shall endeavor to meet as many of you as possible between this and the election, although my duties at Washington prevent me from giving much attention to my own district. I not only accept your nomination, gentle men, but I indorse to the fullest extent the resolutions you have just adopted, except that part of them that relates to me per

sonally. [Applause.] The great question before this country is e question of Federal taxation. It makes but little difference whether I am elected to Congress or not, but it is of overwhelming importance to the people that the next House of Representatives should be Democratic [applause], and that the next Presi dent should be a Democrat also. [Cheers.] The two political parties have nominated their candidates and made formal declaration of their principles, and you will be called upon next November to decide be tween them. The Republican party has chosen as its standard-bearer Mr. Harrison, a respectable lawyer of Indianapolis. for President, and for Vice-President, Levi P. Morton, a very rich banker in Wall street. The Democratic party has selected the true and tried, the incorruptible President who now fills the chair, the man who has brought the Administration back to the ways of the constitution, and given to this people a clean, conservative and faithful administration of the law [Cheers.] With him they have associated Mr. Thurman [cheers], who for many long years has been the best and truest repre sentative of our Western Democracy.

But it is not, gentlemen, my purpose to make a speech. Many of you want to return to your homes on the afternoon train, and of you are anxious for your dinner I want to call your attention, though, to theoverwhelming importance of the great question which is now presented for the decision of the people; and I congratulate you on the fact that at last, after many ag years of struggle, we have got this question fairly and squarely before the people. [Cheers] It is declared in the Democratic platform that unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation; and by that declaration the Democratic party will stand or fall in this contest. When President Cleveland was inaugurated, on the 4th of March, 1886, he found on the statute books laws passed by Republican Conpresses under which there was being an-\$100,000,000 in excess of the actual necessities of the Government. He found a large surplus accumulated in the vaults of the treasury, and that all the public debt in control of the Government, except about \$195,000,000 of 3-percent. bonds, had been paid. What was to be done? Year after year some of us have struggled in the House of Representatives to secure a reduction of this enormous urden on the people, and have predicted that the time would surely come when this money would accumulate in the public Treasury to such an extent as to paralyze same tariff. [Applause] Another fact is the strongest possible light. He asks what

ure at least, to see if it could not be rem- wages paid here to carpenters, plasterers, ticles upon which the Republican platform called. We failed. The money went on painters, stone and brick-masons, team-necumulating in the Treasury at the rate sters, railroad employes, steamboat emof \$10,000,000 per month, and is still accumulating at that rate. The Secretary of same classes of working men in Europe than the Treasury told me just before I left the there is between the rates of wages here these articles must continue to pay City of Washington that the surplus revenue collected during the first fifteen days of the present month, over and above the tries in Europe. The rates of wages expenses of the Government, was \$11,000 -At the rate of several hundred thousand dollars every day and night the than the rates of wages paid in this counmoney of the people, money which they try in the protected industries, and the need in their business, is being poured into difference between them in the one case. the public Treasury where it is not needed. | and those paid in Europe in the other case, To relieve the Treasury of this enormous

bonds of the Government at an enormous premium. Within the last few months \$1,000,000 of these bonds have been bought at a premium on the 4 per cents of some 25c. to 28c on the dollar, and on the 412s at 6c., 7c. and 8c., so that the bondholder is, by reason of the unfortunate situation in which the revenue laws have been left, taking from the people millions and millions of dollars in excess of the amount which his obligation calls for, and our friend, Mr. Harrison, in his recent letter of acceptance, says that this process should go on, and the money should continue to be paid to the bondholder. Mr. Sherman, the former Secretary of the Treasury, takes subthis money in the National banks so that into the channels of trade. The records of

history of this country, so far as I know, plause and laughter.] It declares that it by checking the imports of such articles as can be made here, and if that is not sufficient it will repeal the whole internal render any part of the protective system.

This proposition is put forth upon the idea that the people of this country can be benefited individually and collectively by im- and its purity, prospered along with them. posing taxes on themselves. It might as The farmer, the agricultural laborer, is well be said that a man can make homself the man who suffers most under this rich by picking his pocket as to say he can system.

himself. [Applause.] of taxation is imposing enormous and un-

lowed to go at the head of the procession. I the things which the farm r is compelled to buy! Are they as cheap here as in Mr. Harrison is not to enjoy this privilega [Applause.] Mr. Blaine is the great cen. every one of them, if they are imported, tral figure in this campaign, and he tells to an average tax of 471-10 per cent, and the people, in the face of the platform of on the rest the manufacturer has the ophis party, in the face of the deciarations of portunity to add the same percentage to his political friends on the stump and his prices, and in many cases he does it in neighbors, that these trusts are pri-the name of American labor, professedly vate affairs in which neither the interest of American industry and President nor anybody else has any par-ticular right to interfere. [Applause and he says that you must encourage these inlaughter.] Why, my friends, larceny is a dustries and give employment to as many private affair—a very private affair— laborers as possible. [laughter]; and yet it is not supposed im-proper to interfere with it by law. The returning home from the store with a wayhighwayman who meets you on the public on-load of goods purchased for the use of road and demands your money or your family with the proceeds of the sale life is engaged in the transaction of a pri- of your crops, and some man met you on vate enterprise, but still the law takes the public highway and declared cognizance of his act and punishes it as a intended to seize that wagon load of goods crime. [Applause | Now, gentlemen, Mr. and burn them on the ground, you might Blaine has not been occupying a very good | te likely to protest, and to want to know position from which to view the interests of the American working-men, farmer or, that man should tell you: "I am a great consumer. The top of Mr. Carnegie's public benefactor I intend to do this fa coach, as it bowled along with its liveried | the interests of American labor and manuoutriders over the hills of Scotland, is not | facturers, because if I destroy these goods

Mr. Blaine had better stay at home or Had he come here to his own country and mingled with the farmers, with the consumers, with the laboring-men of the try. I am a protectionist." [Applause.] land, he would have a far better opportuwith the aristocracy of Europe.

It is said, gentlemen, that even if it does umers of the country the wages of our high rates of taxation must be continued.
If I had the time I think I could show to he satisfaction of every intelligent and dause which the Government of the United whisky and cheap tobacco. [Cheers. States abstracts this enormous sum of cause it makes the people less vigilant of Republican, who failed to cast his vote in that platform. [Cries of "No!"] favor of the reformation of such a system
of taxation would never see the halls of
the House again. [Cheers.]

you rather have cheap clothing and cheap
agricultural implements than cheap whisky
and tobaccof Would you rather that your

facts which show conclusively that this furniture, and material to supply your argument is not sound. In the first place, homes than cheap whisky or beer or to it is a conceded fact that there is as much baccof

difference between the rates of wages Mr. Harrison says they will retain the here and in European countries, and yet come when the Republican party will be the same tariff law prevails throughout compelled to choose between the total re-

tariff regulated wages I submit that the articles the like of which are not produced rate of wages would be the same, would here. be uniform in the same occupations Mr. Cleveland [cheers] in his letter of throughout the United States under the acceptance puts the case on this point in business enterprises of the country that the greatest difference between the relief this will afford to the plain, common and bring ruin and disaster upon our industries and all engaged in them.

We are not responsible for the existence
of these laws, but we felt, as the representatives of the American people, the responsibility rested upon us, in some meassponsibility rested upon us, in some m paid in this country, too, on the unpro-tected industries are larger on the average is still plainer-much plainer. Another ness of the country the Administration is Republican friends call free trade, and Enwages have increased from fifty to ing the same time! Another fact is that

stanially the same grounds, and criticises tigating committees in the House to prove in a harsh manner the action of the pres- the truth of every statement I have made ent Administration in depositing a part of upon this subject. [Applause.] But they say if you reduce these duties this country be loaned to the people and go thus | will be overwhelmed with foreign cheap se channels of trade. The records of | goods, and all our manufacturing and methe department will sustain the statement chanical industries will be ruined. Why, that while Mr. Sherman was Secretary of the Treasury he had at one time in a single National bank more money than this Administration has to day In all the National banks of the United States.

[Cheers]

Now, the great question you are to device the treasury he agree the properties of the States in one year. If all the Cunard vessels in one year, If all the Cunard vessels in one year, If all the Cunard vessels in one year, If all the Cunard vessels in one year. If all the Cunard vessels in one year, If all the Cunard vessels in one year. If all the Cunard vessels in one year, If all the Cunard ve Now, the great question you are to de-ide is whether this system of taxation and European ports were to be employed, shall be continued indefinitely, or whether it would require them seventy-five years country will return to the methods of to bring to this country as much goods as taxation which prevailed in this country the Pennsylvania railway carries in one before the war. For the first time in the | year. [Applause] And yet these gentlemen expect a sensible man to believe that publican party has substantially de | a reduction of the taxation on the people clared in its platform in favor of reducing will close up all our manufacturing estab-the revenue by increasing the taxes. [Ap- lishments and compel people to rely alone upon foreign products for the necessaries deems it necessary to reduce the revenue of life. The proposition is too absurd and preposterous to be argued. From 1850 to 1860, when we had our tariff, our manupeal the whole internal facturing and mechanical industries pros-whisky rather than sur-pered as never before, and not only that, but the great agricultural interests of the country, which we all know is the only safe and sure foundation for its prosperity

increase his wealth by imposing a tax on Mr. Frye, of Maine, a distinguished memimself. [Applause.] ber of the United States Senate, a particu-In addition to the facts that this system ar friend of Mr. Blaine, made a speech in that body on the 23d of last January necessary burdens upon the people, that it which he said that he had reason to be has accumulated in the Treesury large lieve, after making a personal investigasums of money which ought to be in the lieve, after making a personal investigasums of those who carn it by their labor and skill, it is the parent of trust and compliantion and consumerate the people, that it was because a tariff reduction such that it was because a tariff reduction in the people, that it was because a tariff reduction in the people of the pe bination and conspiracy to control products and prices of the necessary articles which is to say, the commodities which the people are compelled to use. When I see Mr. Blaine, who seems to be the mouth piece of the Republican party, has given quasi indorsement, at least, to these me nopolies, I believe that when a man attends his own funeral he ought to be al-

will be required to, employ more labor to stay abroad—one or the other. [Cheers.] produce the goods for you. I am here," bread crumbs. Season with pepper stay abroad—one or the other to his own country says this man, "to promote the interests and salt. Mix well but do not mash of American labor and American indus- the brend; drop carefully in spoonfuls

nity to know what they desired than he | ple which underlies this system of taxacould possibly have dining and wining tion. No man objects to a rate of taxation, or State or municipal governments, necesimpose enormous burdens on the con- sary to raise a sufficient amount of revenue to defray all proper and legitimate exlaborers must be maintained, therefore penses of public administration; but when the tax drummer has taken from the peo- may be secured. - Western Planman. ple a sufficient amount of their earnings o accomplish this purpose he should take candid man within the sound of my voice his hand out of their pockets. [Cheers.] that the wages of labor are no more Trat is the Democratic doctrine and the affected by the rates of duties upon im- whole Democratic doctrine. [Applause] ported goods than the yold of corn to the Free trade! It concedes the right and tail. The longer the first measurement acre on your farm is affected by it. [Ap duty of the Government to raise by taxa is in proportion to the latter the better And one of the chief bene-the system, in the estima-amount of money to defray all expenses of the system, in the estima-of Mr. Harrison, is the fact and meet all honest obligations, but it conthat the people do not know how much they are paying. When a man's the Government is to raise a large por with too much of a grain diet, and too money is taken away from him without tion of its revenue by duties on im-his knowledge, some malicious people call ports; but we protest that the people it stealing. [Applause.] I will not, how-ever, apply that term to the processes by ural implements before they get cheap

The Republican platform, on the conmoney from the pockets of the people who earn it and puts it in the public Treasury whole internal system rather than suror the pockets of some one clas; but I will render any part of the protective system, say that it is the most dangerous form of Now, the duty upon sugar is a part of the taxation that could be devised [cheers], be- protection system. The high duty upon the expenditures of the public money and level and from is a part of the protective fulls them to sleep while their substance system. The true meaning of the Repubrect tax law you would not submit to it a on whisky, beer and cigars, and cigarette-I have said gentlemen, that the system of taxation is continued on the ground and better clothing and agricultural imthat it increases the rates of wages of the plements and medicine and nooks, and American laborer. There are two or three cheaper and better cooking utensils and cheaper and better cooking utensils and

paid in this country to laborers engaged in entire protection system and do away with he same occupation in different parts of the internal revenue taxes rather than sacthe country as there is between the differ- riffee the protection system or any part of once of the average rate of wages paid it. It is very adreit, but the time will You will find by an examination of the inbor stat stics that from fifty to sixty, and in some cases even as high as one hundred per cent, more is paid for labor in the same occupation in Chicago than is peal the entire tax on whisky than take off paid in New York or Philadelphia. If the the duty on any imported articles, except

pledges to take off the tax-the which are produced abroad and which are also produced here, the tax to remain on same classes of working-men in Europe than so that you who use large quantities of in your mills and cotton factories and the prices, while the only tax to come off foreign imports is the tax on these things which are not produced here and luxuries. think the people ought to take into consideration, and which I am sure they will take into consideration in this campaign. seventy five and even as high as one hun-dred per cent. in some occupations. Can intelligent and honest men of this country the rates of wages in the mechanical and manufacturing industries of the United just and righteous decision, and Cleveland

seemed to prevail in the minds of some of our opponents four years ago. No man can say that the affairs of the people and the affairs of the Government are not as se-cure in the hands of the great National Democratic party as in the hands of any other political party that ever existed in this country. [Loud cheers.] This is our country as well as the country of our Re-publican friends. [Cheers.] We have as much becost in its creaters in the clare. we believe to be be be terests of the people.

Very Depressing. Republican contemporaries somerecent Republican convention in New Hampshire. The chairman had been cailing heaven and earth to witness the political inquities of the Democrats, and with prideful gravity had beasted that "we do not stuff ballot boxes nor import repeaters into New Hampsnire." How were the mighty and altogether virtuous fallen, when, not long after, a ballot was taken, and the charman "declared the ballot void, ten more votes being cast than there were delegates reported entitled to seats in the convention. It depresses one's spirits, and belittles his estimate of human nature, to discover that even the truly good and well regulated Republican party is given to occasional irregularities of this reprehensible sort.—New Haven News.

English Fear the Mills Bill. I met an Englishman, and he was a no-bleman of high cincation, who had trav-cied all around the word, and much in America, who was in favor of Harrison's

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

-Before manures can produce their full and profitable effect upon the soil, the land must be made dry by drainage or other means.

-The foolish farmer plants his crops by zodiacal signs; the wise farmer If dried in the even and secrebed just a plants his when the weather is suitable and the ground is in good condition.

-A horseman of experience says that the use of lard between the hair and the hoof is an excellent remedy for

As a rule those crops pay best that equire the most care and attention. The brains and the labor are what sell

in the markets in the shape of the crop. -A piece of pumice stone as large as one's fist souked in cont off and wired to a pole makes a good torch for burning insect webs out of fruit trees.

eggs poured over one plut of fresh in hot lard and fry.

- If the current bushes have failed to bear well, trim up well and then whether it be by the general Government, stir the soil well around them and apply a good dressing of manure. By securing a strong vigorous growth of a few good sproute, a fair supply of fruit

> An Arab rule for selecting a good horse is to measure him from the tip of the nose to the top of the withers, and from the latter point to the root of the the horse.

-It is safe to say that thousands of norses die annually, literally burntout little of a cooling one. It may confidently be asserted that if more turnips, cabbage, potatoes and beets were fed them with their grain, they would last longer and be freer from disease. And the same rule applies to all animals fed

The cutting-box saves waste of ground grain, and thereby rendering it is taken away. [Applause.] Under an indi- lican platform is that it will repeal the tax more palatable. All provendor fed in single day, and the man who went to Congressional district of the United States, Democrat or tioned. Are the people rendy to indotes eaten. The saving of food will more than pay for the labor of cutting it.

-Stewed Mushrooms: Put into a rooms, 2 tablespoonfuls of batter, 1 tablespoonful of salt, one-third of a tenspoonful of pepper and 1 tablespoonful of flour mixed with half a cupful of cold water. Cover the stewpon and boil gently for five minutes, stirring frequently. Serve very hot, Some think the dish will be improved if they add a teaspoonful of lemon juice just before removing the mushrooms from the fire. Stock may be used in place of the half cupful of water and will produce a better flavor.

-A Tea Dish: Peel and slice tart cooking apples, and stew with the smallest amount of water possible, to keep from burning. Put through : collander, sweeten, and flavor with lemon. Put in the center of a glass dish when cold. Make a boiled custard of a pint of milk, yelks of four eggs and white of one; sugar to sweeten and lemon flavoring. When cold poir over the apple. The whites of eggs beat to a stiff froth, add a tablespoonful of powdered sugar and pile roughly over the top of the custard. Serve as soon as possible. - Rural New Yorker.

PLAN OF A SILO.

One That Is Cheap and Can Be Used for a Variety of Other Purposes. It is palpably true that if silage is a aseful and practicable process for proserving succulent fedder there is no I said I would not make a speech. I use for root crops, except as they may have not kept my word very strictly.

[Cries of "Go ahead."] It is true that I be grown as catch crops or to fill a did not attempt to make an argument, but vacancy. Untch crops, as a rule, are simply to state some propositions which I objectionable, for the reason that as much is lost in the main erop as is gained in these. And if the crops are amount and to prevent disaster to the busi-corn laws were repeated, and what our I look forward, gentlemen, to the ides of grown merely to utilize a piece of land November for the achievement of one of that is not in use for other crops durcompelled to purchase the outstanding gland entered on free trade, the rates of the grandest Democratic victories ever ing a short interval, we can grow corn witnessed in this country. [Uprearious as easily and as quickly as we can grow roots. The good culture and we trace that increase in this country during the same time! Another fact is that tion, unbiased by political prejudice, unroot crops are so highly esteemed. may be quite as well applied to the manufacturing industries of the United States increased far more during what is called the free-trade period, from 1850 to 1869, than they have ever since that time. [Cheers.]

I simply state these facts without going into argument to prove them. I can produce abundant and overwhelming testimony from laboring-men, from manufacturers, from testimony given before investigation of the law in all parts of the country, has removed all the apprehensions of danger and disaster which seemed to prevail in the minds of some of our opponents four years ago. No man can everyleg it will be corn with equal benefit and profit. So cheers, and Thurman [-heers] will be clerted by a majority much larger than that the whole question hinges upon that which secured the Presidency for using the value of the silo for preserving green crops. It is now a season when a test of this may be made. A small silo ten by twelve and sixteen feet high may be constructed for the purpose, and if it is afterward abandoned for our opponents four years ago. No man can corn with equal benefit and profit. So that the whole question hinges upon Troubies, and all local pains. sile ten by twelve and sixteen feet high | tute. this use it will make an excellent icehouse or a most useful stable, or what is wanted on every farm, a separate place for calving cows or sick animals. or a visitor's horse or many other valuable uses. The sile may be filled

inches, are hid down and tied by two flat girts of the same size, dovetailed into the sills four feet apart from cenhow fail to perceive the richly comic char-acter of an incident that occurred at the four feet spaces. Studs, two by eight,

And to strengthen these study against the pressure from the inside a piece of plank is spiked across the foot in the manner shown. This prevents the studs from splitting and being forced outward, as the contents of the silo settle down. A double floor of oak boards twelve inches wide, with joints broken, is laid across the four sills, and a thick coating of pine tar is laid between the floors: the upper one being bedded into the tar, which thus fills the joints. This gives a most excellent airtight floor, which is fit for any purpose. The inner wall, the only one at present, is made of common boards doubled, and with roofing felt between them. The plates are tied by two by eight pieces spike on the top, upon which a tem-porar staging may be laid at any time fodder cutter. -N. Y. Times.

HUSBANDRY HINTS.

Foon that is calculated to fatten an animal rapidly should be used sparingly. Much care should be observed in always

keeping seed-corn perfectly dry during

little it makes wholesome food. Ir is a dangerous practice to put halters on young growing animals in the pastures, where they are not strictly under the eya of

Derrin have two well tilled acres than

animal than two poor ones

he gets it is always at a disadvantage, for as seen as he gets any money some hand is reaching for it, and he no sooner has it than

There are too many farmers who do not gave the farm credit for its just dues, such nather than the use of house and every thing in the vided with some reliable family way of meat, butter, eggs, fruit and in fact. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is way of meat, butter, eggs, fruit and in fact est every thing the farmer and his fami-

Ir foods are fed that are rich in bloodmaking and muscle-forming character. bran and cats, the cow puts the fats of the food into the milk, and uses the rest for the support of her system, and a stronger flow of milk is the result.

Guass is the foundation of success in farming. It assists during the process of rotation to improve the soil, and enables more and better stock to be kept. The farmer who succeeds in securing a good hay crop has won half the battle.

AUTUMN is the time to prepare for early chickens. Dispose of all surplus birds and push the early pallets forward. If they lay early they will become broody early. Without early eggs and early sitters there can be no early chickens reared in the old

Wirner's education, and without books and papers, a person may become a good practical farmer by the force of habit and do his work as perfectly as a machine, but he thereby becomes a mere machine, or beast of burden, with no more bodily comfort or intellectual enjoyment than his

No parxing at all is safer practice than food. All food should be cut, which the patting of a sharp knife into the hands woolen goods and cotton goods, and upon steel and iron is a part of the protective better enables the farmer to mix it with of an ignoramus. It requires skill and steel and iron is a part of the protective better enables the farmer to mix it with of an ignoramus. It requires skill and steel and iron is a part of the protective. ties which few possess to prune apple and pear trees properly. What would be good this uncut condition is subject to loss. Treatment for one variety would be ruinous

Diversiring farming requires that after, as producer, the farmer shall have got the raw materials on hand he must, as manu- is a reproduction of one of the best of facturer, convert his hay, grain, etc., into Stewed Mushrooms: Put into a cattle, hors, sheep, poultry, etc. Thus his cabin dwellers of old days kept themstew-pan a quart of cleaned mushdates change. Now as a tiller of the soil, then as a stock breeder. To-day as a mochanic, to morrow as a physician, treating an ailing animal. Can the education and raining of such a one be too extended and

To MAKE good milk there must be the obaining of the necessary elements from the feed, or else the cow shrinks down to a mess sheem afford, or she draws upon her buly for the lacking elements; and the big million, grass-fed, fly-bothered and dog pestered, gets poor and her bones rattle. The owner says she is a good cow; "she milks down noor every summer," forgetting when she does get a chance, she consumes an undus amount of food that results to the owner in no profit.

QUEER QUADRUPEDS.

Care as a general thing do not like water, even though they are good swimmers. A man in Clayton, N. J., has a large Maltese that is an exception. This animal takes to lie will go into the water on his own account and seems to enjoy it hugely. Like a dog he will bring back a stick thrown in dog be will bring back a stick thrown in Nasal Passages,

going of young roughs had a habit of ston- Restores the ing the goat. Whenever the goat is at-tacked the besse runs to the rescue, and a few days ago caught one young fellow by and Smell, the back of the coat and flung him clear over a hedge into the road.

A PARMER in the town of Rutland, N. Y. has a dog that carmes the mail for him regularly. The farmer's house stands nearly a quarter of a mile from the main read along which the mail stage rolls every after neen. The driver brings the daily papers from the post-office and throws them off at the cross roads, where he always finds the dog waster for them.

Remember.

ALLCOCK's are the only genuine Porous PLASTERS. They act quickly and with certainty, and can be worn for weeks without causing pain or inconvenience. They are invaluable in cases of Spinal Weakness, Kidney and Pulmonary Difficulties, Malaria, Ague Cake, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Strains, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Heart, Spleen and Stomach

Beware of imitations, and do not be de-ceived by misrepresentation. Ask for Alleock's, and let no explanation or olicitation induce you to accept a substi-

Lemon juice is cordially recommended for one kind of felon; the penitentiary for the other.—Basion Bunget,

NEW YORK, September 25, 1888.

THE MARKETS.

	CATTLE-Native Steers	4 00	45	6 31
	COTTON-Middling	91	10.	1056
i	FLOUR-Winter Wheat	3 (1)		5 10
	WHEAT-No. : Red	98	488	1 00
*	CORN-No 2	513	. 14	52%
	OATS-Western Mixed	277	1000	31
r	PORK-Mess (new)	15 25		15 Th
	ST. LOUIS.			
	COTTON-Middling.	. 9	28	**
t	BEEVES-Good to Choice	5 35	6	5.00
	Fair to Medium	5 10	6	5 25
o:	HOGS-Common to Select	5 30		6 65
1	SHEEP-Fair to Choice	3 50	. 85	4 00
	FLOUR-Patents			4 50
+	XXX to Choice			3 60
đ	WHEAT-No. 2 Red Winter		540	93
	CORN-No. 2 Mixed	5556	193	19
	OATS-No. 2	22	10	9334
:	RYE-No. 2	51	12	51%
*	TOBACCO-Lugs, Burley		95	7 (9)
	Leaf, Burley			17 (0)
	HAY-Choice Timothy (new)	20 100		18
	BUTTER-Choice Dairy		0	15
	EGGS-Fresh	- 24	46	15 25
	PORK-Standard Mess (new). BACON-Clear Rib.			
	LARD-Prime Steam		10	10
	WOOL-Fair to Choice	85		
		(2)		
	CHICAGO.	2022	11000	1200
	CATTLE-Shipping			5 65
t	HOGS-Good to Choice		0	6 80
t	SHEEP-Good to Choice	3.60		4 20
	FLOUR-Winter		8	5 60
	Patents			
	WHEAT-No. 2 Spring		4	40.1
3	CORN-No. 2		ä	23%

PORK-New Mess 14 47-52 14 50 KANSAS CITY. CATTLE-Shipping Steers.... 1 3 6 5 HOGS-Sales at 5 25 6 6 15 0 55 5 5 6 50 5 6 5 51 19 6 5 51 HOUS-Sales at WHEAT-No. 2 CORN-No. 2 NEW ORLEANS. FLOUR-High Grade... CORN-White... OATS-Choice Western 4 00 25 5 15 51 65 52 7 6 95 15 50 HAY-Choice PORK-New Mess BACON-Clear Rib. COTTON-Midding

16 00 63 15 25 23 15 25 943 COTTON-Middling
LOUISVILLE.
WHEAT-No. 2 Red
CORN-No. 2 Mixed
OATS-No. 2 Mixed
PORK-Mess.
BACON-Clear Rib.
COTTON-Middling 90 82 82 88 84 88 64 88

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